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MORAL PRECEPTS OF THE GOS- PEL.

By those who have been accustomed from their childhood to the reading of the New Testament, so that every part of it is familiar to their minds, it is scarcely possible to form an idea of the difficulty of ascertaining the various relative duties among mankind, with such precision as to delineate exactly what is due to each. The writings among the evangelists and apostles have shed so clear a light on the subject, that some are apt to consider the knowledge of relative duties, which all the inhabitants of Christendom have, through various channels derived them, as originating in the reflections of their own minds, and as the spontaneous growth of the human heart, without labor, and without cultivation. But read the institutes of Menu, or peruse the books of the ancient sages of pagan antiquity in the West, and the fallacy will soon be detected. That some things are good, and well said, must be obvious to all. But how defective are they in many points, and how unjust to others; how superstitious in more! Some duties are mis-stated; some are mutilated; some are entirely omitted; and many things are strenuously enjoined as duties, which are not. Their code of morals, even what is due from man to man, wants many leaves. As to the most important part of the system, namely, man's obligation to God, and the duties resulting thence, there is still greater deficiency. Instead of moral duties, we find little else but a hideous mass of superstitious rites, and unmeaning ceremonies.

In the New Testament there is a perfect system of moral precepts. What is due from man to himself, is delineated without defect and without redundancy. What he owes to his fellow creatures in all their different relations, is clearly defined, and authoritatively enjoined. None can say, 'it is unjust to require me to act thus to my father, to my master, to my servant, to my child.' Man's duty to God, a subject still more difficult, and where heathens failed the most, is laid down with equal clearness, and equal force. Nothing can be conceived to be a duty, which is not here enjoined: nor any unreasonable and ought not to be performed. The world may be challenged to mention one duty to God, or man, which the New Testament does not enjoin; or to prove any one thing it enjoins as a duty, to be destitute of reason and void of obligation. The simplicity, the conciseness, the perspicuity, and the authority, with which they are delivered, give force to truth, and scope to reason, in the application of general duties to particular circumstances.

The N. Y. papers contain sketches of the character of Wm. H. Vane, who was convicted in the Court of Sessions last week of stealing about \$14,000 from on board the steam-boat Providence. It appears that he was a most notorious scoundrel. The following article in relation to him, we copy from the N. Y. Transcript. The facts it contains agree with those in the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.—*Boston Cen. Gazette.*

VANE, THE STEAMBOAT ROBBER.
Perhaps a greater scoundrel than this man never existed, as the following brief sketch of his life will show.—He was born in Lancashire, England, in the year 1776, or poor but honest parents. At an early age, he manifested an extraordinary propensity for robbing orchards and hen-roosts, but generally played his cards so well that he escaped detection; on one occasion, however, he was the leader of a gang of juvenile rascals in robbing an out-house belonging to his grandmother, and was detected by a dog, that fastened upon him and tore off a part of his dress, which the dog retained in its teeth till the old lady took it from him; for this offence he was put into the stocks of his native village, and in revenge, he went the very night of his release and poisoned the dog, and subsequently fired the premises. They were unable, however, to bring proof against him sufficient to convict him, and for his relations sake he was spared. His next essay was to seduce a farmer's daughter; and when she became en-
canted by him, he gave her corrosive sublimate with a view to produce abortion, and caused her death. But unfortunately here again, the evidence was not conclusive against him. He was next removed to the adjoining county of Durham, and placed on a snug little farm, soon after which he married; he used to beat his wife so frequently that she was prematurely delivered of a still born child, and he eventually married all his prospects there by committing a rape upon the daughter of one of his farm laborers. He was arrested, but was bailed out,

and soon after sold his farm and fled to Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where he kept a public house under the name of Williams; here he married a second wife, by whom he had no family.

Soon after this marriage the brother of his first wife, who was still living, coming in a consting vessel to Whitehaven, went to board at the house of Vane, whom he recognised and exposed; a quarrel and fight ensued, and Vane drew a knife and stabbed his opponent, and the same evening fled to London, and committed a highway robbery near Highgate attended with circumstances of great brutality; he stopped a post chaise, in which was a young lady and her father, by knocking the driver from his seat; he then bound and robbed the father and ill-treated the daughter. He was taken by townsend, (a noted Bow-street officer, who was termed, par excellence, the "Royal Trap," and who arrested the noted Jerry Abersham, tried at the Old Bailey in the year 1801, and cast for death; his sentence, however, was commuted to transportation for life, and he was sent to Sydney in New South Wales. From this place he escaped in the year 1809, returned to England (although he thereby incurred the risk of losing his life), and ran a career of villainy for nearly twenty years, without being detected. During this time he organized gangs of burglars, opened a depot for stolen goods, picked pockets, plundered even palaces, trained thieves, and trod the very threshold of justice with unparalleled impunity. At last he was engaged in 1829, in robbing the Stratford and Avon Bank, of \$100,000. The robbery was effected by jostling the cashier, in a way very similar to that put in force when the notes were stolen from the Providence steamboat, in this city. He was detected by a broker, to whom he repeatedly offered some of the notes to be changed, and he was then tried in the name of Vane, and again sentenced to be transported for life. A second time he contrived to escape from Botany Bay; and in less than a twelvemonth after his last conviction, he was detected in attempting to pick the pockets of the very lawyer who had defended him on his last trial, and that too in the very same court where he had received his sentence.

Knowing that his case was a desperate one, and that if taken, he must inevitably suffer death he escaped from the officers of justice, and ultimately fled to this country. Here he had the hardihood to open a Tuscan hat store in Broadway, and was considered to be doing business on a large scale. He and his accomplices surrounded the boy who took the package containing \$12,000 down to the office of the captain of the Providence steamboat, and contrived to run off. Merritt, the officer, after watching Vane for some days, ventured (at the risk of incurring a prosecution,) to arrest him. He was tried in December, and found guilty. The Recorder, at that time, in his charge to the Jury, stated that being advanced in years, he must have formed some kind of character, (our readers will doubtless be of the same opinion,) and his failing to establish a good, ought to militate against him. To this part of the charge, his counsel took exception, and his case was argued before the Superior Court, which decided against him.

He has been in prison six months, and was sentenced on Saturday to be imprisoned at Sing Sing for four years and six months, making in all, a period of five years, the penalty allotted by law for the offence of which he has been guilty. He has now, we think, filled up the measure of his guilt, and in all probability will quit this sublimity scene within the walls of a prison, without one friend to regret his loss or to drop a tear on his grave. He is about five feet ten inches in height, stoutly built, with long dark hair, and coarse bold forbidding features, presenting altogether one of the most gallow-
looking countenances we ever saw.

LONDON POLICE.

Jack Ashore.—Among the disorderlies bro't before Mr. Chambers yesterday, was a sun-burnt sailor, named Harry Bailey charged with the characteristic offence of being most uproariously drunk in the Haymarket, in the company of a fiddler and a whole heavy of those good natured damsels, whose smiles are principally reserved for full-pursed members of his Majesty's navy.

The defendant, as he stood in the dock chewing his quid, and balancing himself as if in a stiff breeze, presented the very best ideal of an English tar of the Harry Bluff school.

The policeman, who captured the sailor, said he found him at a late hour last night in the Haymarket, footing it away. "King William forever, huzzas!" with half a dozen ladies of loose character, whom he had been stowing chock full of grog in the afternoon. Considering from his spic and span new rig, that he had just come ashore with plenty of 'shot in the locker,' he gave him a lodging in the station house, in order to prevent his companions from robbing him. When searched no money was found upon him.

Mr. Chambers.—Well, master, what are you?

Sailor.—(Making a leg)—Seamen your Honor.

Mr. C. How long have you been ashore?
S. About a week, your Honor. Got paid off from the Thames barge, on Friday, and just come to Lunnun for a little sun afore I gets aloft again.

Mr. C. How much money did you receive.

S. Sixty pence your Honor. Handed the rhino to my old dad for fear of the land sharks.

Mr. C. How long have you been earning the money?

S. Sixteen months your Honor.

Mr. C. How long do you think it will last?

S. Oh, a long while.

Mr. C. But how long! Do you think a fortnight?

S. A fortnight! why Lord love your Honor, no. I'll may be last a week.

Mr. C. Well, you was very merry last night I suppose you had plenty of grog?

S. Yes: can't do without grog.

Mr. C. Had you any ladies with you?

Yes, your Honor.

Mr. C. Come now, how many?

S. Six on 'em, and a fiddle. Could'n't do without a fiddle.

Mr. C. (laughing)—Six ladies and a fiddle. Why you must keep a sharp lookout if you want money to hold out a week. Why did you not keep a better look out last night?

S. Could'n't your Honor. Got rather blind coming home from logy.

Mr. C. Blind drunk, I suppose you mean?

S. No your Honor; I suppose you mean? I was a bit of a fiddle, and there was a short allowance of bread, and so we had to mess upon rice. We had bread, but it was as hard and black as a slice of mahogany.

The sailor here assumed a look which he supposed to be quite insinuating, and begged the magistrate to let him off, as he had't tasted a drop of grog all the morning, and had been tucked up all night in the hold of the watch-house; and rather than it should occur again, he declared he would sooner 'take a double turn at look-out on the top-gallant yard.'

Mr. C. Well, get away; and don't let us see you here again.

S. Thank your Honor, (extending his hand,) tip up a squeeze, my hearty.

Mr. C. (laughing)—No, no; I won't trouble you to shake hands.

The sailor then hitched up his trowsers, and lurched out of the dock, whispering the jailor—
"Curse his eyes if he arn't a trump!"

The rich Man and the Beggar.—A rich man was passing along the road in a splendid coach, when a cur sallied out, snarling and barking, and trying to stop his horses by getting before them. A beggar was sitting by the road side, gnawing a bone, and apparently half-famished, while his clothes were falling from him in rags. The cur, seeing him thus employed, ran towards him, and fawned at his feet.

"You should teach your dog better manners," said the rich man.

"He is not mine," said the other.

"Why, then, does he bark at me, and fawn on you?"

"Don't you see I've got a bone to throw away?" replied the beggar.—*Pudding.*

What is the future state? said a clergyman, to a sprightly little girl. "Illinois, sir." "No no," said the clergyman, "I mean what is the future condition of men and women?" "Why," replied the girl, hesitating—"I suppose they are to be married!"

John, you rogue you, said an unthinking mother, "if ever I catch you at the closet again, stealing cake and sugar I will whip you as sure as you live." Why no you won't, mother, answered impertinent John, shrewdly, for you have told me so above a thousand times.

An Irish sailor, as he was riding, made a pause; the horse in beating off the flies, caught his hind foot in the stirrup; the sailor observing it, exclaimed, "how now, Dobbin, if you are a going to get on, I will get off, for by the powers, I will not ride double with you."

At a late court, a man and his wife brought cross actions, each charging the other with having committed assault and battery. On investigation it appeared that the husband had pushed the door against the wife, and the wife in turn pushed the door against her husband. A gentleman of the bar remarked that he could see no impropriety in a man and his wife adoring each other!

A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. "Oh I pray pull it out!" she exclaimed. "I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they come in black!"—*Mass. Journal.*

Laughter.—It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man it is an instrument of happiness. Beasts can weep when they suffer, but they cannot laugh.—*Dryden.*

A most ludicrous affair had happened in London, which shows how obnoxious the new police have become by their arbitrary usage. A poor sweep, with a bag of soot, feeling somewhat tired, laid down on the side of the walk, when one of the police immediately came up and dragged him along the streets, threatening to carry him before his superior officer. Several interfered and stated to the policeman how wrong he acted, but "clothed in brief authority," he paid no attention to their remarks, and continued to drag the poor soot boy along. A "flare up" was now resolved upon, and quicker than told the spruce policeman, with his new blue uniform, was transformed into a black more deep than that of ebony, by the soot bag being thrown over him. The figure he then cut can only be compared to the lawyer in the sack, substituting soot for flour. He made his way home through the streets the best he could, presenting a most laughable sight and justly punished for his unnecessary interference.—*[N. Y. Star.]*

Argument to Clean the Teeth. To warn the young reader of cleanliness, a subject or lead to effects important to future health. No animalcules are found in the saliva, but numbers of different kinds may be discovered in the whitish matter sticking between the teeth; if it be picked out with a needle or point of a tooth-pick, and mixed with a little rain water, and applied before the microscope, numbers will be visible, sometimes indeed, so very numerous and active that the whole appears alive. The largest sort, but few in number, move very swiftly; the second sort are more numerous, and have different motions; the third kind are roundish, and so minute that a grain of coarse sand is equal to a million of them in bulk.

They move so swiftly, and in such multitudes, that they seem like swarms of gnats or flies; some or all of these three kinds may be found constantly in the matter taken from between the teeth of men, women and children, especially from between the grinders, even though they wash their teeth with great care. But from the teeth of persons inattentive to cleanliness, the matter affords another sort of animalcules, in the shape of eels. They all die, if vinegar be applied; hence it has been concluded that a gargle of vinegar is good to preserve the teeth and gums from injuries these little creatures might occasion.—*Shaw's Microscopic Objects.*

Choice of Occupation.—It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children, to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment; for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while the robust and vigorous, are assigned more active and laborious occupations demanding considerable bodily exertion, and repeated exposure to the open air. As a general rule, the very opposite of this course should be pursued. The robust being best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled constitution will very speedily fall a prey; while the latter will be materially benefited by the very exertion and exposure to which he is supposed to be inadequate.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigor, and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of one demand but little, and those of the other considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong; we are very apt to ascribe this very difference in their appearance, to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and uninterrupted health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation, and debility, and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach and lungs. On the other hand, the reverse effects will be produced, by the sedentary exchanging, before it is too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which, would be the means of saving not a little suffering—in many instances of prolonged life.—*[Balt. Farmer.]*

Incendiaries discovered by means of blood-hounds.—This old method of tracing the perpetrators of crime was, a short time since revived in Oxfordshire. The Duke of Marlborough has, in addition to the famous Blenheim spaniel retained unimpaired the breed of the old English blood hound. The Duke's steward, who has the care of these animals, had recourse to this plan at the fire at Mr. Raingley's of Woodstock, one of the Duke's tenants. The steward was one of the first in the spot, and observing some fresh footprints, he therefore marked their direction and summoned his conductor. The hound was no sooner put on the footprints, than he opened his deep-toned note,

and traced with wonderful exactness, every winding attempt to elude his eager pursuit, until he reached a previously notorious cottage. The door was opened but no light found; however, the insatiable pursuer was not to be thus deluded, for rushing out in the direction of the fire, he became more anxious at every step, until he seized one of the group going to assist (and as 'twas afterwards proved, one of the most lavish in the abuse of the incendiary), to his small astonishment. The man was thunder-struck at this discovery, and soon confessed that he was the perpetrator of the diabolical act. *[Norfolk Chronicle.]*

The Philosopher.—Bob and Joe were both lazy fellows; and one morning they laid so late in bed that "the old man"—their father—went up stairs with a cowhide and gave the boys a sound flogging. Joe was not a little chagrined at this. And in a few days he coaxed Bob to let him lay the backside, thinking he would thereby save himself another flogging, in case the old man should again catch them in bed. In a few days, they repeated the offence, and kept their bed too late to suit their father, who sallied up stairs a second time with the cow-hide. It was not light enough to distinguish the boys apart; (for the old man is an early riser,) and this time he reflected that he had flogged the one who lay the front side before, and now it was the turn of the other. Accordingly he went the other side of the bed, and his blows fell again upon poor Joe, who had so cunningly contrived to avoid them. This example confirms the grand truth, that "the wisest cannot escape their fate."—*Sun.*

Lafayette's last visit.—Among the remarkable incidents of that remarkable period, we will mention that Lafayette came through the Narrows at New York under the arch of a splendid rainbow, and went out of our view under the arch of another, that for brilliance equalled any we ever saw. Its gorgeous bases, resting upon either shore of the Potomac, threw up the arch immediately over the Brandywine; as did those that rested on Long and Staten Islands, over the ship that waited him to our shores.—*Philad. Com. Herald.*

Lucifer Matches.—We find the following method for making these excellent matches in the last number of *Mechanic's Journal*; perhaps it may be useful to some of our readers:—Take two parts (by weight) of the Sulphuret of antimony, and one part of the Chlorate of Potash. Grind them both to a fine powder, and make them into paste with a solution of Glue. Common brimstone matches are to be dipped into it, and when dry they will inflame by being drawn through a folded piece of sand paper.

Approach of Death described by a Sailor. The quaint but expressive language of sailors is well represented by Smollet, in the sea scenes of his novels. Thus, in Roderick Random, when a pestilence prevailed on board the Thunder man of war, a sailor came to the surgeon's mate a Welchman, to get a prescription for a brother sailor.

Is he dead or alive? asked the Welchman. Dead! replied Jack; if he was dead he would have no occasion for doctor's stuff. No thank God, death ha'n't as yet boarded him, but they have been yard arm and yard arm these three glasses.

"Are his eyes open?" continued the mate. "His starboard eye," said the sailor "is open, but fast jammed in his head—and the haulyards of his under jaw have given away."

A home stroke.—The late Dr. Bushy, when Chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, one afternoon delivered a discourse from the eighth Commandment, in which he adverted on the sad consequences of stealing. "It is," said he, "such an ungentlemanly, beggarly thing for a soldier to steal. Not, my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of you with so foul a sin. No, God forbid it! though I have lost a pair of boots and several other things since this regiment was stationed on these Heights!"

A SWAP. Mr. Snooks was asked the other day how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. Nature was not to blame, said he, for when I was 2 months old I was considered the handsomest child in the neighborhood—but my nurse, the slut, one day snatched me away for another boy, just to please a friend of hers whose child was rather plain looking.

Singular Excuse. An old bachelor gentleman in a neighboring town, aged about 90, being invited to reside with a relative a short distance from home, politely declined, in consequence of the family cemetery being more convenient and near to the place where he dwelt.

Three gentlemen being at a tavern, whose names were More, Strange and Wright: said the last, there is but one rascal in the company, and that is Strange! Yes, answered Strange, there is one More! Ay, said More, that's Wright!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 15, 1834.

Congress adjourned on the 30th ult. as was anticipated, and the members have probably all returned home, the friends of the administration to receive the hearty thanks and congratulations of their constituents; the opposers to mourn over the ruins of—panic speeches and distress memorials. Coffin hand bills had their day, distress speeches have had theirs, both children from the same stock, both equally of great early promise, but destined alike to disappoint the expectations of their too partial friends.

During the whole session the opposition have kept a steady eye to one object—they have been remarkable for singleness of purpose, though not of means—and that purpose has been to embarrass the administration in all possible ways. They hated Andrew Jackson in the onset. The victory of New Orleans was in bad taste with men, who could not rejoice at the success of our arms. They hated his independence, his unyielding firmness, his uncompromising integrity, equally with his valor;—and from the commencement of his administration, it was enough to draw down the hostility of the opposition upon any measure, that it was supposed to be a favorite one with the President. Besides singleness of purpose, the opposition have exercised a rare talent of invention. When that failed, they resorted to fiction. A new art has arisen under their auspices which may be called the *poetry of politics*, and some learned professors in the United States Senate have illustrated its very wide and extensive use during the session which has just closed.

When the President removed Mr. Duane, all honest and intelligent men saw or might have seen, that he had the constitutional right so to do. Besides the point had been settled by practice and usage under the preceding administrations from the adoption of the constitution down to the present time. There was no usurpation, no violation of the constitution, no danger from 1789 to 1833, until, all at once it burst upon the startled minds of the opposition in the Senate, at its last session, like a revelation from heaven. And when the public deposits were removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, men of common sense and intelligence needed no further information to justify the measure, than to read the plain, explicit, unequivocal authority of law. To throw the least doubt upon these clear points, the opposition were thrown upon their own peculiar resources, and their labors are the most extraordinary exemplifications of the *poetry of politics*, that the world will be likely soon to see. The art and its authors may boast a fame that will last.—The art may cease, the authors will pass away, but the fame will remain so long as history endures. Seriously we should think the opposition Senators would dread a return to reason and plain, honest, common sense.—The time will come, when they will wish, that no other matters and things, besides the Protest, had not been entered on record in the United States Senate.

The Bank, misnamed the United States Bank, by setting the Government at defiance and refusing to submit to an investigation, ordered by the House of Representatives, stands self convicted before the public of the guilt laid to its charge. It is an outrage on the moral sense of community to say that the Bank managers are perfectly innocent and yet at the same time to attempt to justify their refusal to submit to an examination, on the ground, that they are not bound to criminate themselves. Do honesty and innocence dread the light? When unjustly accused do they fear examination and enquiry?—Is it not guilt and guilt only that shuns investigation and trembles at exposure? Are not the public directly concerned as being stock holders in the institution, and shall they not be permitted to know how their interest is managed? Is not the community entitled to know to what extent the Bank has squandered its thousands by the most unjustifiable loans, its lavish expenditures under the mere pretence of counsel fees, and its unbounded prodigality of the public treasures in endeavoring to influence public opinion, by publishing and transmitting from one end of the country to the other, rank and libellous political speeches and pamphlets, that would disgrace the rankest partizan presses in the country? The last act of the Bank is tantamount to a declaration of corruption and dishonesty, and it has the audacity to set the government and the laws of the land at defiance. If such be its character and conduct now, what would it not dare do in ten or twenty years more, could it extort a recharter? And because President Jackson, seeing the power, the disposition and the danger of such an irresponsible, unprincipled institution, has taken measures in relation to it, which duty and patriotism imperiously demand, he is denounced as a despot, tyrant, usurper. All the hard names and epithets are lavished on him that infuriated partizans can remember or invent. The catalogue of titles bestowed on the worst of our race in all ages, is exhausted to express their malice against the President. Let every honest man, who has noticed the course pursued by the opposition in Congress, ask himself how he can find the semblance of an apology for the madness, the recklessness, the infuriated zeal, the spirit that would revel in blood, exhibited not for a moment merely and in the same moment to cease, not on a solitary question and then to pass away, but on all occasions, on all questions from the opening of Congress to its close, and this for the sole reason, that the President, venerable for his years, character, and entire devotion to his country, preferred that country to every thing beside. Was he ambitious?—What further honors could he desire? His term of office and life itself was near a close, without a child or near relation to profit by his ambition. Had wealth or ease or personal aggrandizement charms for him? Then had he sought them in the smiles of the Bank. That mind is to be pitied, that sees in President Jackson no worthy motive for a course of measures, that display mere patriotism and moral greatness, than the united witnesses of the opposition during their whole lives. The fame of Andrew Jackson is safe. It is in the keeping of a just and intelligent people, who will assign him a high station among the most distinguished patriots and public benefactors.

"The Whig Central Committee" are boasting up for recruits from the people—to form a Convention at Augusta on the 31st inst. Why not call a convention of Whigs? Are the "Committee" a little timid about calling the party by their new name? There is something in the appellation, that does not sound right on the ear of Bank partizans. It is not so sonorous as "National Republican," nor half so congruous as the truth telling title, Federal. Thus the party, while they would repudiate names, which had become expressive of things, seem fearful that the new name of Whig, so arbitrarily applied, so incongruous, may have the unlucky quality to grate a little harshly, by the novelty and oddness of its application. "I have never known the time," said said, intelligent Revolutionary Soldier, a few days

since, "from the first moment we took up arms for liberty, when there was not a party in our country opposed to free government; and as in the progress of time their principles and objects became unpopular, they have sought to disguise and give them a new gloss by a change of name. It makes me think of a fact in natural history. I have noticed, that when the caterpillar changes to a butterfly its external appearance was very pretty, but in essence it was a caterpillar still." It matters not under what name the opposition choose to rally. If they should desire to be called whigs, let the true and appropriate term be prefixed, and the title will sound more musical.—Bank Whig—or perhaps still better—Biddle Whig.

The Democratic Republicans of York County held their Convention at Alfred on the 4th inst. The convention was numerous and attended and appropriate and spirited resolutions were adopted, in one of which the course of the Hon. Ether Shepley was highly commended. "The Senator of Maine in the United States Senate who ably and with fidelity represents the views and sentiments of his constituents," and the conduct of the Hon. Peleg Sprague was severely censured, in that he had "disregarded and treated contemptuously the repeated remonstrances of the Legislature of this State, zealously participating in all the violent measures of a reckless opposition to the national administration—measures degrading to the dignity of the U. S. Senate, and fraught with consequences injurious to the interests of this State and dangerous to the institutions of our country." A resolution was passed expressing entire satisfaction with the conduct and services of the Hon. Rufus McIntire, the Representative of that District in Congress, and that "his consistent and honorable course commanded the entire approbation and undiminished confidence of his constituents. The nomination of the Hon. ROBERT F. DUNLAP for Governor, was cordially approved, and the following nominations were made:—Lemuel Goodwin for Representative to the next Congress; Alexander McIntire, Nathaniel Clark, and Frederick Greene, as Senators to the next State Legislature; and Samuel Burbank as County Treasurer.

The opposition are amusing themselves with accounts of changes, victories and revolutions in their favor, with which their papers abound. It is worthy of remark, that their changes are generally represented as at a distance. They seldom happen in the vicinity of the paper that publishes them. Their victories, too, are almost always in a far off part of the country—are seldom known where they are said to have been achieved, and if, when they have given them "a local habitation and a name," we are enabled to learn the truth, it generally turns out, that what are styled victories and sung and sounded to the skies, are little else than diminished federal majorities in places that had been federal from time immemorial. So, too, we have revolutions. Mr. Clay took up the theme in the U. S. Senate, early in the session, "we are in the midst of a revolution"—to which every opposition paper returns an echo, "in the midst of a revolution." We may ask in vain for times, names and localities.

"Ask where's the North? at York, 'tis on the Tweed; 'In Scotland, at the Orkneys; and there, 'Tis Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where." The Bank Whigs are welcome to all their paper changes, their paper victories, and their paper revolutions. So long as Democracy prevails at the Polls. For the special edification of the party who delight so much in changes, we will state, that changes are taking place in Oxford, according to information on which we rely;—that some honest opposition men, who have observed the conduct of the majority in the U. S. Senate, and the character and course of the U. S. Bank, declare that they cannot conscientiously support their party any longer. Diligent inquiry has been made for a democrat turned "whig," but a specimen cannot be found.

4TH OF JULY.
We publish with pleasure accounts of celebrations at Bethel and at Buckfield, the only ones we have received. We had not the pleasure to hear either of the orations, the one by T. J. Carter, Esq. and the other by Dr. Wm. W. Comstock, both spoken of in terms of high praise.—Their respective audiences had a right to expect eloquent and spirited addresses, from the known talents of the gentlemen, and we doubt not public expectation was fully satisfied.

The New York Menagerie was exhibited in this town on the 9th inst. agreeably to previous notice. The day was fine and a large number of people attended. We believe expectation was not disappointed. Every thing was equal to promise. The animals were favorable specimens of their kind, in good order and kept neat and clean.—Seats were provided for ladies, convenient and so arranged as that all could have a good view of the animals and of the various parts of the exhibition, without movement or fatigue—an accommodation never before furnished in this place on similar occasions. A fine Band of music added to the pleasures of the exhibition, and gave a rich treat to the lovers of sweet sounds.—The most perfect order and regularity were preserved.—We did not attend the performances of Master Nellie, the youth born without arms or hands; but they are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

4TH OF JULY.
BETHEL CELEBRATION.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Democratic Republicans of Bethel and vicinity celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of our national Independence at the centre of the town. The day, though warm, was fine, the concourse of people large and respectable, and an union and buoyancy of feeling added much to the pleasures and enjoyments of the day.
At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession was formed at the dwelling-house of Lt. Israel Kimball, under the direction of Maj. Elias M. Carter, marshal of the day, who was assisted by Mr. J. T. Kimball, and moved to the meeting-house, under escort of the Bethel Light Infantry Company, commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Grover. On arriving at the house, and as soon as the assembly were seated, the exercises were commenced; and were performed in the following order, viz:—A voluntary ode, from the gallery by the choir.—An appropriate prayer by Rev. Daniel Mason.—Select hymn.—Reading of the declaration of Independence by Lyman Rawson, Esq. of Rumford.—A very spirited oration by Timothy J. Carter, Esq. of Paris.—voluntary ode.—Benediction.
The procession then returned, in the same order, to the place at which it was formed;

when a large number partook of a collation, prepared and served up, in a very acceptable manner, by Lt. Kimball, beneath a bower prepared for the occasion.

After the cloth was removed, William Frye, Esq. presiding, twenty four regular toasts among which were the following, were drunk with much good feeling and cheer.

1. The day we celebrate.—The proud epoch, at which the fair temple of American Liberty was reared upon the ruins of despotism. May its commemoration be co-extensive with time.
2. The signers of the declaration of our independence.—With minds gifted with the spirit of political prophecy, and hearts big with holy patriotism, they hurled the gauntlet at the feet of the British lion and staked their lives and their country's fortune upon the issue of the unequal conflict.—Departed shades! accept the incense of a nation's gratitude.
3. The heroes of the Revolution.—Like the striding David, they fought and conquered the Philistine Goliath, in the power of the British nation.

4. The surviving patriots of the revolution.—Your labors and your blood purchased the boon of this festival.—Eat, drink, and be merry.
5. George Washington.—In war, terrible as an army with banners, in peace, the angel of peace.—he shivered the oppressor's rod and gave peace, happiness and freedom to his country.

6. Thomas Jefferson.—The patriot, sage, and statesman, with an eye, single to his country's good and his country's glory, his integrity has woven a panoply impervious to the shafts of envy and malice; and his deeds stand as a beacon-light upon the citadel of American Liberty.
7. Lafayette.—The asserter of the rights of man, and foremost in the ranks of chivalrous doings.—his services, in the achievement of American Liberty, has alone shed an imperishable glory upon his name.—But alas! alas! the friend of America, the friend of man, the great apostle of Liberty is fallen.—Lafayette is gathered to his compatriots;—he is gone to the great Republic of Heaven.

8. The Union.—It can and shall be defended.
9. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.—The hero and the statesman.—The laurels of his martial fame are yet green and unsullied, and the civic crown, which awaits him, will fill the measure of his imperishable glory.

10. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States.—For a long time the mark of the political targetting of the opposition, but the thelast discharge of their political blunderbusses, which hurled him from the course of St. James to the shores of his native land, caused an explosion in the ballot-boxes, which raised him high, high, above their heads, their hopes, and their reach.

11. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress, friendly to the national administration.—A galaxy of luminous minds, whose light and heat are able to dissipate the stygian darkness and factitious fogs, which brood over and enshroud the wayward courses of the opposition.
12. Roger B. Taney and Andrew Stevenson.—The two last victims, immolated upon the altar of Senatorial vengeance.—Their rejection by the Senate is the test proof of their political integrity and ability.—Satan likes none but his own.

13. William C. Rives.—The resignation of his seat, in the Senate of the United States in preference to his voting against his instructions, is the best commentary upon his political honesty—an example worthy of imitation, and an admonitory though silent rebuke to many of our fellow-citizens.

14. The State of Maine.—A faithful sister in the political compact, she demands the protection of her territorial integrity; she acknowledges no right in any government, potentate, King or other functionary to alter or vary her territorial limits, as delineated in the treaty of 1783;—and ere she will suffer a dismemberment, the blood of her sons shall en crimson and fatten her soil.

15. The officers and soldiers of the American army in the late war with Great Britain.—The valor of your deeds is recorded in the history of the triumph of your arms.

16. The American Navy.—Encircled with the splendor of unparalleled victories, her name and prowess are an ample protection to our flag and our commerce.
17. Lawrence, Decatur, Perry and Bainbridge.—Heroes, whose names are identified with the honor and glory of the American flag. Their memories shall live "while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves."

18. The President's veto and protest.—Like the thunders of New-Orleans, they pour confusion into the ranks of his enemies.
19. The American fair.—Armed with innocence, wit and beauty, their charms are more fatal than an army with banners.

After the regular toasts, the following among many of the volunteer toasts were given and drunk:—
By the President of the day. The Orator of the Day.—With the mace of his eloquence and the sword of truth, he has successfully stormed the castle of federal politics and exposed their errors to the people.
2. By the Orator. The Democratic Republicans of Bethel.—Ever consistent, steadfast and unyielding—the disciples of the Jeffersonian school—principles and practice like theirs, will alone preserve and transmit unimpaired to posterity, the benefit of our free institutions.

3. By the marshal of the day. The Militia System.—The rock of our political safety.—

The proudest title of which a freeman can boast is that of citizen soldier.

4. By Luke Kelly, Esq. Kings, Emperors, Titles, Nobility, and Traitors, even if under the name of whig.—May they all be as scarce in America, as snakes are in Ireland.

5. By Maj. Gen. Alvan Bolster. The Chief Magistrate of the United States.—He stands firm and unmoved in his political course—he holds steady and firm the helm of the national government. Those, of the United States Senate, that have refused to lay his protest message on the files and journal of that board,—may they meet a sudden political exit and never see resurrection.
6. By a Guest. The Bethel Light Infantry. A truly martial and patriotic Band.—This day's services entitle them to our gratitude.

7. By a Guest. "We are in the midst of a revolution."—Henry Clay.—When a man is drunk every thing appears to be revolving.

8. By a Guest. "I am not his Senator."—Peleg Sprague.—No, nor the Senator of Maine—but of the Bank.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The festivities of the day were observed in Buckfield, by firing a National Salute of 24 guns at sunrise. At 10 o'clock the procession was formed at Messrs. Bridgman's hotel, of a large number of Democratic Republicans, by Col. J. Bonney Jr., Chief Marshal of the day, and Capt. J. Turner and J. Bowker, Assistant Marshals, whence they marched to Union Chapel, escorted by the Buckfield Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Axel Spalding, Capt. Sweet's company of Militia, from Hartford, and Capt. Perry's company of Buckfield. Where the Throne of Grace was addressed in an impressive manner by Rev. Mr. Lawrence of Sumner, the Declaration of Independence read by Doct. Wm. Bridgman, and an address delivered by Wm. W. Comstock. A number of odes adapted to the occasion were sung by the choir, after which the procession was again formed, and marched back to the hotel, where between 80 and 100 gentlemen from Buckfield and adjoining towns sat down to a sumptuous entertainment prepared by the Messrs. Bridgman. B. Spalding, Esq. presiding at the table. The cloth being removed, the following regular and volunteer toasts expressive of the sentiments of the democracy of Buckfield, were drank accompanied by the discharge of cannon.

1. The Day we Celebrate.
2. President Jackson.—One of that true "nobility whose patent was sealed by the finger of God, before the foundation of the world."

3. The State of Maine.—The winds of federalism blew, and the floods of nullification came, and she fell not, because she was founded on the rock of Democracy.

4. Gov. of Maine.—"Honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution."

5. The County of Oxford.—Her sons "who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God," and will show themselves as ready to oppose the encroachments of a corrupt Monied Power, as they have been to defend their country against the invasions of a foreign foe.

6. The federal majority of the U. S. Senate.—A band of miserable aristocrats, regardless alike of the People's rights and the Nation's wealth, shall soon feel the sore retribution that inevitably awaits them from an injured and indignant people.

7. The Democratic minority of the U. S. Senate.—Nobly have they sustained the cause of Freedom and the venerable President against the assaults of an infuriated majority, and well deserve the admiration and applause of a great Nation.

8. The U. S. Army.—Ever invincible with Jackson at its head.

9. The American Navy.—"Proudly she floats over every sea."

10. The Militia.—"Our best reliance in peace and for the first movements of war."

11. Washington.—His memory is enshrined in every American heart.

12. Gen. La Fayette.—He left his home to fight the battles of Freedom in a foreign land—and millions yet unborn shall bless his name.

13. M. Van Buren.—The discernment and justice of the people placed him to preside over that body, whose spiteful malignity rejected his nomination to St. James.

14. Wm. C. Rives.—A consistent & straightforward politician, he preferred honorable retirement to dishonorable promotion.

15. Hon. Ether Shepley.—He has been tried and not found wanting.

16. Peleg Sprague.—The Senator from Maine,—"O for a tongue to curse the slave."

17. The sword and the purse.—Both in the hands of the people, where they ever should be under a Republican Government.

18. A protection Tariff.—Not recognised in the Constitution.

19. The U. S. Bank.—A corrupt institution that dare not make an exhibit of its transactions lest it should criminate itself,—well may the people be alarmed.

20. A National Bank.—Unconstitutional in itself, unnecessary to perform the financial operations of the government and dangerous to the liberties of a free people.—May the nation never be cursed with another.
21. Consolidation of the Union, but not of Government.

22. Secretary Duane.—Shall we pity or despise the man that could ask his father if he might violate his written pledge.
23. R. B. Taney.—Mr. Clay "asked him for bread, and he gave him a stone," truly the Hon. Senator could not digest it.

24. The democratic delegation of Maine.—Their services are appreciated and they will have their reward.
By J. Briggs, Esq. The declaration of In-

dependence.—Conceived in the spirit of patriotism and religion, may it never want able heads, stout hearts and willing hands to support it.

By Capt. D. Chase. The Hartford Convention.—Henry Clay, leader of the coalition and Nicholas Biddle, president of the U. S. Bank, forming two links and swivel.

By N. Briggs. Democracy of Maine.—Like Old Hickory may they defend our rights, and prevent the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, or perish in the last ditch.

By Col. A. Parsons. The Chaplain of the day.—He evinces to the world by example as well as precept, that he prefers the Republican simplicity of the truly pious, to the aristocratical haughtiness of the Pharisee.

By a Guest. The tree of Liberty.—May it now be watered by the pure streams of democracy, but never deluged in the muddy pools of a proud and corrupt moneyed aristocracy.

By Col. J. Bonney. The Orator of the day.—A graduate of the Jeffersonian school.—May the doctrines of his eloquent and patriotic address be cherished in the heart of every well-wisher of Democracy.

By a Guest. Democrats of Maine, who continue to halt between two opinions.—May they return from their wanderings and not perish between the porch and the altar.

By the Orator of the day. Modern Whiggism.—The product of the first application of the laws of chemical affinity to politics, in which the substance produced is totally different from either of its constituent parts.

By a Guest. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.—Political fiddlers, paid by the U. States Bank.

By Capt. J. Bowker. Old Bachelors and Old Maids.—How can they be friends of the Government, when opposed to Union.

It is regretted that many of the toasts drank were not recollected by the Toast Master with sufficient accuracy to send them for publication.

FEDERAL EXPLOIT!

The federal *wig* of Boston, we understand, are highly elated at the grand exploit of some worthless wretch, of their party, in saving off the Figure Head from the bows of the United States Frigate Constitution, on Thursday night. The noble deed is hailed by the Hartford Conventionists, the traitors to their country, the members of the "peace party in war," and the "war party in peace," with unaffected delight! They are rejoiced at the injury done to that noble Frigate, which during the last War rendered such effectual service to the cause of American freedom, and proved so essentially injurious to their British friends! It is no wonder that those who proved treacherous to their country then, should now countenance any outrage, however violent, when committed against the valiant and patriotic supporters of their country's freedom and independence! But the patriotic citizens of our Republic will view with pity and disdain the authors and apologists of such a petty and malignant act of meanness. In every thing that is low, despicable, and recreant to honor and patriotism, it is without parallel, save in the conduct of the blue light federalists of the last war, most of whom we might reasonably suppose would rejoice at any indignity offered to the supporters of that measure, and whom we hear exulting at the recent disgraceful outrage. The Boston Post notices the outrage as follows:—

[Saco Demo.
"The Figure Head, the effigy of General Jackson was sawed off from the bows of the Constitution by some miscreant, on Thursday night. The more violent part of the opposition people in this city, yesterday seemed to be in as much ecstasy at the victory, as they were during the last war, when they sang *Te Deum* in exultation at the success of the enemy, and resolved that it was unbecoming men of their morality and religion to rejoice in our own. They have never forgiven General Jackson for beating their friends, the British, at New Orleans, and more recently from defeating them in the British Bank. Mr. Grundy called them moral traitors.

From the Saco Democrat.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
A Convention of the Democratic Republicans of Washington County was holden at Machias on the 25th ult. Delegates were present from all sections of the County, and every thing evinced a spirit of harmony and good feeling which promises well for the result at the September elections. The Convention nominated Hon. Leonard Jarvis for re-election to Congress and passed a resolution directing that his nomination should be made known to the County Committee of Hancock, to be laid before a Convention of that County, and if concurred in by that convention, resolved to support him for that office. A resolution was passed in favor of a strict adherence to regular nominations and other usages of the democratic party, considering this as indispensable to the permanent success of the republican cause. A number of spirited resolutions were introduced and adopted by the Convention, expressing "full and unshaken confidence in the wisdom, purity of purpose, and sound unyielding patriotism" of the President, protesting against the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, condemning the course of a factious majority of the U. S. Senate, approving of the late Protest of the President against the high handed usurpations of the Senate, and viewing the late conduct of the Bank Directors in resisting an investigation into its affairs by a committee, duly authorized to inspect them, on the culprit plea that they were not bound to "criminate themselves," as "affording damning proof, that flagrant abuses yet untold, and gross corruptions yet unexposed, exist in that institution." The Eastern

Democrat strolled among the proceedings predicts that the democratic gig last year.

NEW
The Finance been constituted to examine the United States Debtors. viz. Messrs. Mangum, but his place the Mission to of the Senate Post Office when Bank enough to carry only six The mass of bill with the tell the People force you to d the notes of t they forced s administration.

Victorious country must Much will be Should the B result, its hope into the field A resolute made, not on but to curtail next Congress Bank than the panics and more—[Globe]

APPOINT
By and with Senate. JOHN FORKST of Louis McL LEVY WOOL in the place of Mahlon D in the place of William W Minister Plen of Mahlon D I positively who was too two out of th no paper but the greater th ry one is able newspaper. How many w take a newspa Miserable man Franklin.

A Quaker much he felt needed his as "Friend, hast

FUNERAL hour on the m Rue d'Anjou the late lament every street was crowded to pay their last to the illustrious emony, says a public charac member of the General, was all the impos of numerous give to proces the attendance came forward in giving effect their venerabl state of the s the assumption was to be per the Rue de la Boulevards, a procession was the popularity which the de class.

About half various Depu the procession which was Among these of the troops, tschments of of Honor in du Faubourg the Rue St. which the pre At a few brought down which was d flags, three at by plumes, and parts of the black horses were held by of the decaee preliminary struck up, and

Democrat states that an excellent feeling prevailed among the members and pervaded the proceedings of the Convention. It confidently predicts that at the approaching election in September, the ballot boxes will show a handsome democratic gain in that county over the vote of last year.

NEW BANK INVESTIGATION!

The Finance Committee of the Senate have been constituted a Committee of Investigation, to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States during the recess of the Senate. This Committee is composed of two BANK DESTRUCTORS, and two of its nullifying allies, viz. Messrs. Webster and Ewing, Tyler and Mangum. Mr. Wilkins was the fifth member; but his place was vacated by acceptance of the Mission to Russia. How ready the majority of the Senate were to fill up the vacancy in the Post Office Committee with Mr. Southard, when Bank attorney, Mr. Clay, was bold enough to vote against this bill; but he could carry only six of the Bank Senators with him. The mass of them, although they voted for the bill with the utmost reluctance, dared not to tell the People "We will deny you gold, and force you to depend for a general currency on the notes of the Mammoth Bank." Thus were they forced to minister to the triumph of the administration.

Victorious as it is, the Democracy of the country must not think that the battle is over. Much will depend on the elections of this year. Should the Bank gain any strength in their result, its hopes will revive, and it will yet come into the field in the next Presidential contest. A resolute effort should every where be made, not only to prevent its gaining strength, but to curtail that which it possesses. Let the next Congress be more decidedly against the Bank than the present, and the Bank and its panics and pressures, will be heard of no more.—[Globe.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State, in the place of Louis McLane, resigned.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Roger B. Taney, rejected.

MAHLON DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Levi Woodbury, resigned.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson.

I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three even of respectable people read no paper but what they borrow. If it is true the greater the necessity to speak it out. Every one is able conveniently to take a weekly newspaper. The cost is four pence a week. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper pay as much daily for drink. Miserable man! thou art poor indeed.—Dr. Franklin.

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering and needed his assistance, dryly observed to him: "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

FUNERAL OF LAFAYETTE. From an early hour on the morning of the 22d of May, the Rue d'Anjou St. Honore, in which the Hotel of the late lamented Lafayette is situated, and every street and passage in its vicinity, was crowded with citizens of Paris, hastening to pay their last tribute of respect and attachment to the illustrious deceased. The funeral ceremony, says Galvani's Messenger, from the public character of the deceased, both as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a General, was invested by the Government with all the imposing pomp which the attendance of numerous bodies of militia never fails to give to processions of this description; while the attendance of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect this parting act of homage to their venerable colleague, and the crowded state of the streets leading to the Church of the assumption, where the funeral ceremony was to be performed, and from thence along the Rue de la Paix, the entire length of the Boulevards, and every spot near which the procession was to pass, showed the extent of the popularity and affectionate esteem with which the deceased was regarded by every class.

About half past seven the members of the various Deputations appointed to take part in the procession began to arrive at the Hotel, which was handsomely hung with black. Among these were a number of staff officers, of the troops, and the national guards. Detachments of infantry were placed as Guards of Honor in the commencement of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue Royale, the Rue St. Florentine, and other points by which the procession was to pass.

At a few minutes after nine the body was brought down and deposited in the hearse, which was decorated with twelve tricolor flags, three at each corner; it was surmounted by plumes, and had the letter L on various parts of the drapery, and was drawn by four black horses. The cordons of the hearse were held by four persons of distinction, friends of the deceased. After a few minutes spent in preliminary arrangements, the funeral march struck up, and the cortege began to move.

The hearse was preceded by muffled drums, deputations from various legions of the National Guards of Paris and the Banlieue, the 61st Regiment of the Line, and a regiment of Red Lancers. The hearse followed, which was immediately succeeded by the Deputations of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies; other deputations followed from various public bodies whom we perceived numbers of foreigners particularly Americans and Poles. These were succeeded by *Chaps de Bataillon* of the National Guards and the Line, and these again followed by other detachments of the National Guards and troops of the Line, headed by muffled drums and full military band; two pieces of cannon, and detachment of the first regiment of Artillery, with a numerous body of cavalry of the National Guards. Four of the Royal carriages, three private ones of the General, followed by another regiment of Lancers seven private carriages, and a body of Municipal Guards, wound up the procession.

The immense crowds, and the small space left for the military occasioned considerable confusion previous to arriving at the church, for want of room the hearse being stopped on one occasion more than a quarter of an hour. The coffin was then taken into the Church, and the funeral ceremony being performed, the procession again proceeded; and, notwithstanding the incalculable crowds assembled, has passed the Rue de la Paix and is now (as we are going to press) far advanced on the Boulevard, with the most perfect order and regularity.

Bangor, July 5.

FIRE. Our City has been again visited by a destructive fire.

The morning of the 4th of July was ushered in by an appalling conflagration. The fire caught at about 2 o'clock in that part of the city known as the Heuter, just below the Kenduskeag Bank, and is supposed to be the result of drunken malevolence. The wooden Stores and Buildings in Merchants Row, from Mason's building to Washington buildings and through to Fish Street were all consumed, and so rapid combustion, that much property was consumed, with the Stores without the possibility of removal. The loss is estimated at over \$30,000.—Insurance for about \$20,000 in Boston and Newburyport. Not a dollar was insured at the office in Bangor. It is now probable the city will be much improved by a new Street from Main to Fish Streets, and substantial brick buildings will supply the place of those destroyed.

The people assembled tardily at the fire, mistaking the occasion of the ringing of the bells, for a part of the celebration, but by active and well directed exertions the fire was confined to the wooden part of the Heater.

The President of the Insurance Office here, is probably, in amount, the greatest sufferer, by the loss of cheap wooden buildings; that owing to their favorable situations, paid high rents.—But such will be the improvements, of which the state is now susceptible, that no doubt the value of his property will be enhanced. Many of the occupants will suffer with more severity than the owners of stores from the loss and damage of moving their goods, and the derangement of their business. The number of tenements and occupants beginning at Thomas's buildings on Main street, Merchant's Row, are nearly as follows:—Wm. E. Kimball's Hat Store and Low and Currier's Market House—David Hill, Cabinet Shop and Shoe store—Richard Thurston, Variety Store—Nathaniel Goodhue, Confectioner—Mrs. Ingraham, fancy Dry Goods—T. A. White, Woolen Goods—John Sargent, Jr. Tailor—Tenement lately occupied by George Walker—Messrs. Wrights, Variety Store—Samuel A. Hyde, Eng. Goods. Here the fire was arrested by Mason's block, which are fire proof. Next on Broad Street, Albert Titcomb, Jeweller—Grenville Flint, Variety Store—Wm. Emerson, Shoe Store—Mark L. Hill, Variety Store—Low and Holway, principally sold out—Mrs. Silsbee, fancy Dry Goods—J. S. Montero, Confectioner—C. K. Miller, Variety Store—Bradbury and Herrington, Variety Store—Stephen Gilman, Cabinet Ware House—P. Titcomb, Silversmith.—These two last shops torn down, and here the fire ended. We do not pretend to give any estimate of particular losses, unless such be handed in by the parties interested. We have understood, however, that the insurance was so divided, as to reduce the individual losses, for the most part, very small.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have authority for saying that the insurance was between 15 and \$20,000 on the buildings and goods, resulting, probably, in contributions from the offices, not exceeding 14,000. And we are confirmed in our statement, that the individual losses will not be severe.—[Argus.]

Another "Spec of War."—The Transcript of last evening contains the following paragraph:—

Harvard College.—The present Government of Harvard College appear determined, if in their power, to ruin that ancient institution, by every measure which is likely to render it as unpopular in other States as it is daily becoming at home. We have just heard of a new act of the wise men who guide the councils of our alma mater. They have sent for the members of the senior class, six at a time, and asked them categorically whether they approved of the Circular issued in the name of the whole class, and all who have answered yes, (and they are all of the class but the four or five who originally refused to sanction it,) have been dismissed, will be deprived of their degrees, and there will be no Commencement. A more high handed and tyrannical measure,

never exercised its baneful influence at Cambridge. It has sealed the decree, by which the institution is thrown back ten years, and has inflicted a wound from which it will be long, very long, ere mother Harvard, vigorous and sound as her constitution is believed to be, will fully recover.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

FROM MEXICO. By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Congress, advices have been received from Vera Cruz to the 10th, and from the city of Mexico to the 3d ult. The New York Mercantile has gleaned the following particulars from passengers:—*Philadelphia Cour.*

The political affairs of the country are again in a very unsettled state. A new revolution has commenced, which threatens to be as bitter as any that has hitherto occurred, and must result in a more permanent establishment of the liberal and free institutions which the people have so long been contending for, and have for months past been so wisely attempting to carry into operation—or in the establishment of a despotic government, with St. Anna at its head.—St. Anna, at all events, has destroyed all the fame he has hitherto acquired, by acceding to the advice and flattering promises of the very enemies he has been fighting against for years, and uniting in their views to destroy all that has been done for the establishment of a free government.

We learn that the convey for Vera Cruz was detained in the city, and the money withdrawn; and they write from the former place that it occasioned great distress—money not being obtained at 3 or 4 per cent. per month.

From what we can learn of the occurrences in the month of May, it appears that St. Anna remained at the head of affairs, and in fact had taken the whole responsibility of affairs on himself—that the Congress, finding they could not agree to the new measure he dictated, closed its session about the middle of May. They had subsequently attempted to re-assemble, but St. Anna declared that they were not constitutionally assembled, and that he would not recognize their acts.

Orders for the arrest of several of the most distinguished and patriotic members of the Congress, had been issued, but whether they were carried into effect or not, we have no information. Sooa after the return of St. Anna from his farm, he displaced all the members then in the Cabinet, and appointed a new Ministry to act in accordance with new ideas he acquired during his retirement.

Puebla was about to be visited by Government troops.

Some of the States had declared for St. Anna, and others against him. This, we suppose, means that some are in favor of the claimed rights of the clergy, and others in favor of the system of reforms which has been going on, for suppressing the convents, and sequestration of the church property.

Tampico is stated to have declared against the views of Santa Anna, whilst Vera Cruz was in favor. It appears that only the Central States have had an opportunity to express their views in relation to the present state of things.

The Ver Cruz Censor of the 6th of June, contains a proclamation of Santa Anna to his "fellow citizens," in which he states the legislative authorities did not keep pace with public opinion. The revolution commenced at Orizaba, which was followed by other neighboring places, and the source and object of all which was the preservation of the Catholic religion. This universality of sentiment showed the necessity of obeying the public voice. The people have constantly manifested their objection to reform, being in opposition to their religious feeling. It was indubitable that the nation would be plunged into a civil war. It had struggled to obtain its liberty, and now renewed the combat to preserve its religion. He appealed to the chambers for resources in these difficulties, and says he found them "enemies and calumniators." He then inveighs bitterly against secret associations. One of his decrees, which he said he had issued to calm popular excitement, was considered an attack upon their liberties by one of the chambers of the 12th May, which immediately suspended its session, declaring they were no longer free.—This decree was, however passed by the other chamber without inserting the words loss of liberty. He said the discussions, which were disgraceful, require that the session should be suspended. He says his life is a guarantee for his devotion to the cause of liberty, and he appeals to the people. He has taken a stand against Congress in favor of the Apostolicals, and leaves it to the decision of the people.

From the works of Don Juanos.

ANTIQUITIES OF GUATEMALA. Ancient city of Utiatlan. This was the capital of the native kings of Quiche, and covered the extensive plain on which now stands the village of Santa Cruz del Quiche.

The centre of the city was occupied by the royal palace. The streets were very narrow, but the place was so populous as to enable the king to draw from it alone, no less than 72,000 combatants, to oppose the progress of the Spaniards. It contained many very sumptuous edifices. The most superb of them was a seminary, where between 5000, and 6000, children were educated, who were all maintained and provided for, at the charge of the royal treasury. The castle of the Atalaya was a remarkable structure, which being raised four stories high, was capable of furnishing quarters to a very strong garrison. The castle of Resguardo was not inferior to the other. It extended 188 paces in front, 230 in depth, and was five stories high. The grand Alcazar, or pal-

ace of the kings of Quiche, surpassed every other edifice; and in the opinion of Torquemada, it would compete with that of Montezuma in Mexico, or that of the Incas at Cuzco. The front of this building extended from East to West, 376 geometrical paces, and in depth 738. It was constructed of hewn stone, of different colors; its form was elegant, and altogether most magnificent.

Great Circus. This stood in the Indian city of Copan, and in 1700 was still entire.—It was a circular space surrounded by stone pyramids about six yards high, and very well constructed. At the basis of these pyramids, were figures both male and female, of very excellent sculpture, which then retained the colors they had been enamelled with; and what was not less remarkable, the whole of them were habited in the Castilian costume. In the middle of this area, elevated above a flight of steps, was the place of sacrifice. The same author relates, that at a short distance from the Circus, was a portal constructed of stone, on the columns of which were the figures of men, likewise represented in Spanish habits, with hose, ruffs round the neck, sword, cap, and short cloak. On entering the gateway, there are two fine stone pyramids, moderately large and lofty, from which is suspended a hammock that contains two human figures, one of each sex, clothed in the Indian style. Astonishment is forcibly excited on viewing this structure; because, large as it is, there is no appearance of the component parts being joined together; and although entirely of stone, and of such enormous weight, it may be put in motion by the hand.

Cave of Tibulca. Not far from this hammock is the Cave of Tibulca. This appears like a temple of great size, hollowed out at the base of a hill, and adorned with columns having bases, pedestals, capitals, and crowns; all accurately adjusted according to architectural principles. At the sides are numerous windows faced with stone, exquisitely wrought. All these circumstances lead to a belief that there must have been some intercourse between the old and new world, at very remote periods.

Avarice. A neighbor once refused another the privilege of his spring and water. He was thus compelled to dig a well, by means of which he accidentally filled up a vein which supplied his neighbor's. Thus avarice often defeats itself by its own meanness, and our enemy as frequently benefits us as himself.

Notice to Oxford Congressional District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS in the several incorporated Towns and plantations in Oxford Congressional District, by delegates chosen from said towns and plantations in said District, are requested to meet on Paris-Hill, in Convention at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting into nomination some suitable person as a Candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for election at the next annual September election, to represent said District in the twenty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. Each incorporated town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to at the formation of the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

Notice to Oxford Senatorial District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to assemble through the medium of Delegates from the several towns and plantations in said Senatorial District, on Paris-Hill in Convention, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting two suitable persons in nomination for election as Senators to the next Legislature of the State of Maine; and to put some suitable person in nomination to be supported at the next annual September election for County Treasurer for said County of Oxford. Each town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to when framing the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization. It is wished that there might be a general attendance.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order.
Rumford, June 11, 1834.

MARRIED.

In Portland, by Rev Mr Maginnis Mr Horace I. Bradbury, of the firm of Bradbury & Kimball, Bangor, to Miss Harriet N. Ulrick, daughter of John Ulrick of Portland.

In Kennebunk, Mr Porter Hall to Miss Mary, daughter Hon. Joseph Dane.

In West Jefferson by F. Shepherd Esq. Mr. Wm Heal of Lincolnville to Miss Pamela Shepherd of the former place.

In Hollis, Mr John Foss to Mrs Eunice Mason of Portland.

In Cornish, Mr. Benj. Blake of Linington to Miss Louisa Wentworth.

In Dover, Mr. James Hubbard of Acton to Miss Hannah Adams.

In Fryeburg, John W. Dana, Esq. to Miss Eliza Ann Osgood.

In Augusta, Mr. Samuel C. Pratt to Miss Achsah Paine.

DIED.

In Boston, Solomon Hewes of Augusta, aged 67.

At St. Jago, Cuba, in May last, Capt. Charles A. Hoyt of Boston, formerly of Augusta, master of ship Ganges, aged 30 years—also his two mates.

In Jay, Edward Richardson, aged 86, a soldier of the Revolution.

NORWAY HIGH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will commence the FALL TERM of this School the first Monday in August. The course of instruction will embrace all the various branches of English, together with the ancient and modern languages. No pains will be spared to render the school interesting and profitable.

Tuition, \$3 00 for the quarter.
GEO. F. TEWKSBURY.
Norway, July 12, 1834.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss: TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the eleventh day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Jedediah Burbank, Esq. on Bethel Hill, in said county, all the right, title and interest which Action Abbot owns or claims, by virtue of a possession or improvement, to a certain tract of land situated in said Bethel, being the northerly half of Intervale lot, laid out to the first settled Minister in said Bethel, and the northerly half of one hundred acre Lot. Numbered Nineteen in the first Range of Lots in said town of Bethel.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. Deft. Shff.
Bethel, July 5, 1834.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. Albany NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land hereafter described, in the town of Albany, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the subscriber to collect for the year 1833, in the following sums respectively annexed, viz:

Names of proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Amount for 1833.
Dana & Patten including Mills & other buildings.	4	6	160			
	4	7	160			
	4	8	160	1400	9.30	9.30
	4	9	160			
	5	7	133			
Elijah Grover including Mills.	6	10	160			
	7	10	160	350	9.45	3.57 13.02
	8	10	160			
	2	11	110	25	75	45 1.12
Henry C. Lawrence, part	6	160	40	1.62		
	6	1	160	15	40	50 1.30
Walker place including buildings.	8	5	20	4	.24	.24
				3	.35	.35
	8	8	50			.34

And unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon so much of said Real Estate will be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of John Hunt, Esq. Innholder in said Albany, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and expenses of sale.

GALEEN HUTCHINSON. Collector.
Albany, July 2, 1834.

Bargains!! Bargains!!!

MOSES HAMMOND.

WOULD inform his friends and customers that he has just received a fresh supply of

New Goods,

which added to his former stock makes it complete. Purchasers, desirous of good bargains, are invited to call and examine for themselves, where they will not fail to be pleased both in price and quality.

WANTED, in exchange for goods at low cash prices. 2000 lbs. WOOL. 5000 lbs. BUTTER. Paris-Hill, July 1, 1834.

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—Among which are

15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD-CLOTHS.
20 pieces KERSEYMERE & SATINETTES.
100 pieces CALICO of the most fashionable colors.
60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAMBRICS.
20 pieces SILK of different qualities—150 Silk, Cotton, Crapes & Fancy HDKES.
100 Rolls RIBBONS, different colors.—60 Raw Silk, Worsted, Crapes & Valentin SHAWLS, pair of Gentlemen's & Ladies GLOVES.—200 yards GINGHAMS.
150 yds BED TICKING—DRILLING—JEANS, &c. for Summer wear.
3500 yards BROKEN SHEETINGS—500 the white & blue WARP YARN.—400 pair MORRISCO, PRENELO, KID, CALFSKIN, & THICK SHOES.

A great variety of CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE. WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES of the first quality for family use.

Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS. A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES. All which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low cash prices. 2000 lbs. WOOL. 4000 lbs. BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality, and with every article that is wanted.

ALFRED ANDREWS, SULLIVAN ANDREWS, ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
Paris, May 26, 1834.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lot No. 23 and 26 in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HYDE, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to

CHAS. P. BARNETT, } Assignees.
MARTIN GORE, }
WM. C. MITCHELL, }
Portland, July, 21 1834.

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of FORD & THAYER by note or account are requested to make immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

ASA THAYER, Jr.
Paris, June 23, 1834.

JOB WORK, Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE

UNWISE MEN.

The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world a right to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet, and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity to prove him a liar.

Why is a pair of skates like an apple? Because they have occasioned the fall of a man.

What is the trade of the Sun? A Tanner.

Why is a school boy who has just begun to read, like knowledge? Because he is learning.

—Eagle.

THE ORIGIN OF FASHION.—On a pleasant morning in —as I was leisurely walking along the wharves of Nantucket, far-famed for its bold seamen, enterprising navigators, and industrious and economical citizens, I accidentally overheard the following dialogue between an old son of Neptune, who had retired from the boisterous element, and a young lad, while employed in loading a horse cart with wood, which by the by, is no unusual employment for the wealthy inhabitants to be engaged in, even up to these days.

Grandfather, said the lad, where do people get all their fashions from? why, says the old Captain, from Boston—well, where do Boston folks get them? why, from England—Ah! and where do the English get them from? From France was the reply—well, and where do the French get them? The old Captain being somewhat piqued, at the close inquisitiveness of the young urchin, and his knowledge of the source from whence fashions spring being pretty much exhausted, instantly replied—Why right straight from the Devil—there; now, stop your noise.

Ambiguity of speech sometimes leads to sad mistakes. A militia captain received a billet from a lady of fashion, requesting "the pleasure of his company to tea," on a certain evening. Now a query arose how to understand the word company—and captain being a man of real military views, very naturally came to the conclusion that it meant neither more nor less than the *Company of Militia* which he had the honor to command. Accordingly, what was the astonishment of his hostess and her friends to behold not only the captain, but his whole company, from the highest subaltern in the most ragged private, armed and equipped in their usual style, punctual to the hour of invitation, dry as dust and hungry as lions! Never was such consternation in the drawing room before. The old ladies lifted up their hands and eyes in astonishment; the young ladies quailed as if they had seen a spider or a snake; the dandies exclaimed, "they'd ought to be shot, odd rot 'em!" the master of the house bit his lip with vexation; and the hostess, as in duty bound, went into hysterics. In which situation we leave them to the sympathy of the reader.—*Berkshire American.*

The Philosopher out-done.—A learned philosopher being very busy in his study, a little girl came to ask him for some fire. "But," says the Doctor, "you have nothing to take it in, and as he was going to fetch something for that purpose, the little girl stooped down to the fire place, and taking some cold ashes in one hand, she put live embers on them with the other.

The astonished doctor threw down his books, saying, "With all my learning I should never have found out that expedient."

The Instinct of Ants.—Dr. Franklin, believing that these little creatures had some means of communicating their thoughts or desires to one another, tried several experiments with them, all of which tended to confirm his opinion, especially the following. He put a little earthen pot, containing some treacle, into a closet, where a number of ants collected and devoured the treacle very quickly; but on observing this, he shook them out, and tied the pot with a string to a nail, which he had fastened into the ceiling, so that it hung down by the string. A single ant, by chance, remained in the pot; this ant ate till it was satisfied, but when it wanted to get off, it could not for some time find the way out. It ran about the bottom of the pot, but in vain; at last, after many attempts, it found the way to the ceiling by going along the string.—After it was come there, it ran to the wall, and thence to the ground. It had scarcely been away half an hour, when a great swarm of ants came out, and got up the ceiling, and crept along the string into the pot, and began to eat again. This they continued to do until the treacle was all devoured. In the mean time one swarm running down the string and the other up.—*Nature Displayed.*

A man driving a number of cattle to Boston, one of his cows went into a barn yard, where there stood a young lad. The drover calls to the boy, "stop that cow, my lad, stop that cow!" "I am no constable, sir," "Turn her, then," "She is right side out now, sir," "Well, speak to her, then." The boy took off his hat, and very handsomely addressed the cow with "Your servant madam." The drover rode into the yard, and drove out the cow himself.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land hereafter described, in the town of Albany, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the collector to collect for the year 1834, in the following sums respectively annexed, viz:

Names of proprietors.	No. of Acres.	Range.	Value.	Tax.	Land tax for 1834.
Dana & Pette including Mills & other buildings.	4 4	7 180	1400	9.30	9.30
Elijah Grover including Mills.	5-7	9 133	1000	3.45	3.57
part	10 160	10 160	350	1.12	1.12
Henry C. Lawrence,	11 110	25 75	45	1.12	1.12
Walker part including buildings.	3	35	95	.35	.35
part	8	80	34	.34	.34
And unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me the collector, on or before the tenth day of November next, so much of said Real Estate will be sold at public auction at the dwelling house of John Hunt, Esq. Inholder in said Albany, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and expenses.					
GLEN HUTCHINSON, Collector.					
Albany, July 2, 1834.					

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES SPALDING Administrator on the estate of **JOHN SPALDING** deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ELIZABETH S. STORER Executrix of the last will and testament of **JOHN STORER** late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

EDMUND NORTON Guardian of Robert Pierpont of Livermore in said County, a noncompos, having presented his first account of guardianship of the estate of said ward.

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JOSEPH STARR Administrator of the estate of **JOHN STARR** late of Jay, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

LEWIS J. STURTEVANT Administrator of the estate of **JOHN STURTEVANT** late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

BARBOUR BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of **NATHAN STEARNS** late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

HEZEKIAH GRIFFITH Executor of the last will and testament of **JOHN GRIFFITH** late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS Administrator of the estate of **JOHN CUMMINGS** late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

LYDIA CUMMINGS Administrator of the estate of **JOHN CUMMINGS** late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Copy Attest: **STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

TO THE HONORABLE STEPHEN EMERY, Esquire, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford in the State of Maine.

RESPECTFULLY shews **THOMAS GAGE** of the County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, Executor of the last will and testament of **LEVI DOLE**, late of Rawley, a forrester, cordwainer, deceased, testate, that said last will and testament has been duly approved and allowed in the Court of Probate for said county of Essex, a copy of said Court of Probate for said county of Essex, and that said Court is herewith produced and exhibited; and that administration with said will annexed of the goods and estate of said deceased within said State of Maine may be granted to Isaac Frye, of Fryeburg, in said county of Oxford, Esquire; and such other proceedings had as may be necessary for settling said estate.

Dated at Rawley, aforesaid, this fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1834.

THOMAS GAGE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

UPON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of his said petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Attest: **JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.**

Administratrix's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, will be sold by public vendue on Saturday the 10th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. John Bonney, late of Sumner, a certain parcel of land, to-wit: the real estate of Joseph Glover, late of Hebron, deceased, including the several acres of the widow's dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of \$275 dollars, for the payment of the just debts said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

SARAH GLOVER, Administratrix on said estate.

Hebron, June 24, 1834.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg, price \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the largest dimensions. No other weekly paper is so comparable to it in size. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

THE COURIER though but three years in existence has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies, in which it is every where held.

THE COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an excellent, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the most valuable and interesting literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c.; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Prices of the Market; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader. The original articles of the COURIER are contributed by the ablest writers in the country, and in the selection of the papers, the publisher exercises the most judicious taste. Its exchange list includes the most valuable American Journals; and among other periodicals which it receives, the following are specially mentioned: Bulwer's New Monthly, the Metropolitan Magazine, the London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's, the North American Review, the World of Fashion, and the London Service Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. WILSON, the COURIER is also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

In preparing the contents of the Courier, strict regard is paid to the foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published. The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and ample, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of the calendar, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

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Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par.

Address, No. 21, Athol Building, Franklin Place, Philad.

N. B. Editors inserting the above advertisement, and forwarding a copy of their respective papers to this office (marked) will be furnished with the Saturday Courier for one year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GAZETTEER OF MAINE.

NOW in press, and will soon be published, "A Gazetteer of Maine," compiled from the best sources of information, from several volumes already published, and this work will contain a sketch of the early History of Maine, a description of the counties, towns, rivers, mountains, and all the useful matter generally comprised in works of the kind. The whole will pass under the inspection and review of able judges, and assurance is given that the work shall be full, complete and correct. We are aware that there has been imposition and deception in book subscriptions, and I wish to say that no subscription will be required to take the book when published, unless it is entered into before the first of September. It is absolutely necessary that subscriptions sufficient should be obtained to cover the expenses, which will be considerable.

JAMES MURTON, Jr.

Conditions.—This work will contain about five hundred octavo pages, printed on good paper and new type, and well bound, and will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars per copy, and the price will not be reduced.

Editors in this State who will insert this prospectus in their paper a few weeks, shall receive a copy of the work.

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Bangor, April, 1834.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me., June 30, 1834.

LEVI BERRY, Jr. Humphrey Cleaves, Clerk of the Court, Thomas Crocker, L. & J. S. Cummings, Esq., Daniel Curtis, Caleb Cushman, Eben F. Cushman, Joseph Daniels 2, Elvira Dean, Sally Fuller, Moses Gammon Jr. Will and H. Hopkins, George King, William Lethbridge, Stephen Longley, Appleton Morse, Stephen Morton, Stephen M. Paine, Simon Perkins, Edward Perkins, James Perry, Eben Poor, Cushman Ryerson, Edmund Rogers, Jane Row, Lewis B. Stowell 2, William Stearns, Geo. F. Truett, Treasurer of Trustees of Oxford Female Academy, Luther Washburn, John Wolcott.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the nineteenth day of July next, at the dwelling house lately occupied by Caleb Cushman, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, at two o'clock P. M., so much of the real estate lately belonging to said Caleb Cushman, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred dollars.

Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased in Paris, with the buildings thereon; the Lurvey farm, so called, in said Paris, and one Pew and the half of a Pew in the Baptist Meeting-House in Paris. The reversion of the widow's dower in the premises will also be sold at the same time if necessary. For further particulars inquire of the Administrator.

CHANDLER CUSHMAN, Admr.

Paris, June 24, 1834.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be exposed for sale on Saturday the third day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Sumner, so much of the real estate of John Bonney, late of Sumner, a certain parcel of land, to-wit: the real estate of Joseph Glover, late of Hebron, deceased, including the several acres of the widow's dower therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of \$275 dollars, for the payment of the just debts said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

SARAH GLOVER, Administratrix on said estate.

Hebron, June 24, 1834.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

The largest and cheapest Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is published every Saturday by Woodward and Spragg, price \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on a sheet of the largest dimensions. No other weekly paper is so comparable to it in size. It contains thirty-two columns of reading matter, each column being equal to twelve pages of a duodecimo book.

THE COURIER though but three years in existence has an actual circulation of twenty-one thousand copies, in which it is every where held.

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Bangor, April, 1834.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ will be able to obtain a most pleasant and inviolable application, in **DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.**

This well established wash for the Eye is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA!

Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about the city, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's *Vegetable specific & Antibilious pills*, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the specific. It is also one of the medicines known for Sick headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea and Flatulencies.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by this specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by a part of a box of this Specific." price of the Specific and pills 50 cents each.

White Teeth and Healthy Gums!

Those who would retain or restore these personable advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the **BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.** This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury.

The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best